Remarks/Arguments:

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1, 3-10, 12, and 14-16 are now in the application.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 12, 14, and 16 have been amended. Claims 2

and 13 are being cancelled herewith. Claim 11 was previously cancelled.

In the second paragraph on page 2 of the above-identified Office action, claims 1, 6-8, and 14-15 have been rejected as fully anticipated by Rau et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,784,957) (hereinafter "Rau") under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

Claims 1 and 14 have both been amended to include the subject matter of dependent claim 2. Claim 2 was not rejected over Rau. Therefore, claims 1 and 14 are allowable over Rau. Since claim 1 is allowable over Rau, dependent claims 6-8 and 15 are allowable over Rau as well.

In the first paragraph on page 4 of the Office action, claims 2, 3, 4, 9, and 16 have been rejected as being obvious over Rau (U.S. Patent No. 5,784,957) in view of Feller et al. (U.S.

Patent No. 6,065,402) (hereinafter "Feller") under 35 U.S.C. §

As noted above, claims 1 and 14 have been amended to include the subject matter of claim 2. Therefore, claims 1 and 14 will be discussed with respect to the above-given rejection.

Furthermore, the claims have been amended in an effort to even more clearly define the invention of the instant application. The claims are patentable for the reasons set forth below.

Support for the changes is found on page 17, lines 22-25 of the specification.

Before discussing the prior art in detail, it is believed that a brief review of the invention as claimed, would be helpful.

Claims 1 and 14 call for, inter alia:

webs connected to the internal pipe, the webs connecting the internal pipe to the cylinder for effecting heat transfer from the temperature-controlled liquid to the cylinder via the internal pipe and the webs, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate.

The Rau reference discloses cooling an outer surface of the cylinder by bringing the outer surface in direct contact with the cooling medium via the cooling chamber (53).

The Feller reference discloses an ink roller (12) that has a massive tube (13) that serves as a rotational axis and is that is connected to a mantle body (14) by spokes (15). The spokes (15) create cavities (34) in the interior of the roller (12). The spokes (15) are embodied as plates that extend between the tube (13) and the mantel body (14) over the entire length of the inking device roller (12). Feller discloses that a cooling medium enters the roller (12) through an end face (17) and exits through an opposite end face (18). The cooling medium passes directly over the spokes (15) as it passes through the roller (12). The tube (13) mounts the roller (12) to sidewalls (19, 20) via bearing journals (21 and 22). Feller does not disclose that the cooling medium passes through the tube (13).

It is a requirement for a *prima facie* case of obviousness, that the prior art references must teach or suggest <u>all</u> the claim limitations.

The references do not show or suggest webs connected to the internal pipe, the webs connecting the internal pipe to the

cylinder for effecting heat transfer from the temperaturecontrolled liquid to the cylinder via the internal pipe and
the webs, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the
printing plate, as recited in claims 1 and 14 of the instant
application.

As correctly stated by the Examiner. The Rau reference does not disclose webs.

The Feller reference discloses that spokes connect a roller to a massive tube. Feller discloses that the massive tube is used to mount the roller. Feller discloses that the cooling medium passes over the spokes to provide heat transfer.

Feller does not disclose that an internal pipe containing a cooling medium is connected to the roller by webs, where the webs and the pipe effect heat transfer from the cooling medium to the cylinder. This is contrary to the invention of the instant application as claimed, in which webs are connected to the internal pipe, the webs connect the internal pipe to the cylinder for effecting heat transfer from the temperature-controlled liquid to the cylinder via the internal pipe and the webs, thereby achieving a defined temperature of the printing plate.

Accordingly, Feller does not make up for the deficiencies of Rau.

The references applied by the Examiner do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Therefore, it is believed that the Examiner has not produced a prima facie case of obviousness.

Furthermore, the apparatus according to claims 1 and 14 provides that the cooling medium is only transported through the internal pipe and is therefore confined to the internal pipe without the necessity of bringing the temperature controlled liquid into contact with the web or directly into contact with the surface of the cylinder. Therefore, the apparatus according to claims 1 and 14 is of a simpler construction without the necessity of having the cooling medium in contact with the webs or the surface of the cylinder. Accordingly, the transfer of the cooling medium is easier. Furthermore, a corrosion of the webs or the surface of the cylinder due to the cooling medium is avoided, and the cooling medium is kept close to the axis of the cylinder, thereby achieving a smaller momentum of the cylinder and less unbalance of the exposure drum.

In the last paragraph on page 3 of the Office action, claim 5 has been rejected as being obvious over Rau (U.S. Patent No.

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5,784,957) in view of Vrotacoe et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,535,674) (hereinafter "Vrotacoe") under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Vrotacoe does not make up for the deficiencies of Rau. Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable, dependent claim 5 is believed to be allowable as well.

In the last paragraph on page 4 of the Office action, claim 10 has been rejected as being obvious over Rau (U.S. Patent No. 5,784,957) in view of Feller (U.S. Patent No. 6,065,402) and further in view of Marmin et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,967,036) (hereinafter "Marmin") under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Marmin does not make up for the deficiencies of Rau and Feller. Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable, dependent claim 10 is believed to be allowable as well.

In the first full paragraph on page 5 of the Office action, claims 12 and 13 have been rejected as being obvious over Rau (U.S. Patent No. 5,784,957) in view of Hosokawa (U.S. Patent No. 5,978,010).

As noted above, claim 13 was cancelled. Furthermore, claim 12 has been amended to include the subject matter of claim 2.

Claim 2 was not rejected over Rau or Hosakawa. Therefore, claim 12 is allowable over Rau in view of Hosakawa.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claims 1, 12, or 14. Claims 1, 12, and 14 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art and since all of the dependent claims are ultimately dependent on claim 1, they are believed to be patentable as well.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 3-10, 12, and 14-16 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, counsel respectfully requests a telephone call so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

Petition for extension is herewith made. The extension fee for response within a period of 2 months pursuant to Section 1.136(a) in the amount of \$450 in accordance with Section 1.17 is enclosed herewith.

Please charge any other fees which might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,

For Applicant(s)

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